

Underwater Munitions Wide Area Assessment Vieques, Puerto Rico

Presented By
Kevin Cloe, PE
Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC)

Overview

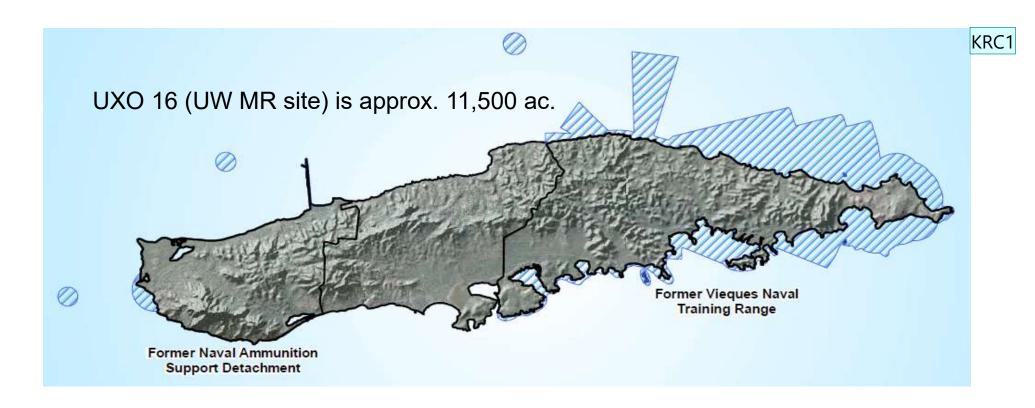


- Background/Overall Objective
- Wide Area Assessment (WAA) objectives
- Where WAA fits into the CERCLA process
- Data collection
- Results
- Path forward

Background/Overall Objective



 Overall Goal is to efficiently and cost-effectively evaluate munitions associated with the underwater MR site to facilitate remedial decisions



KRC1

Kevin Cloe, 11/16/2017

WAA Objectives

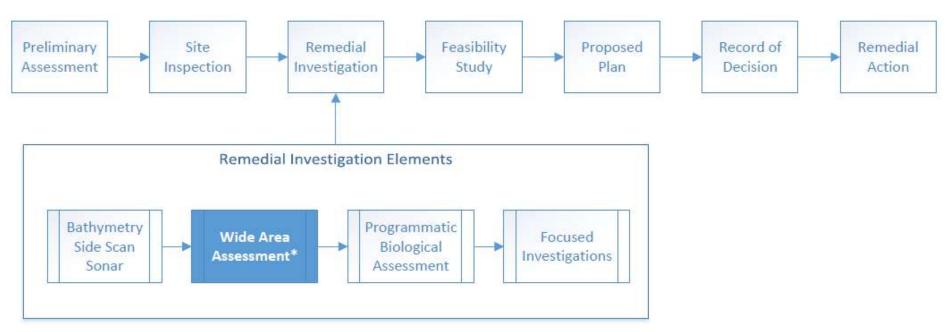


- Primary: Identify elevated anomaly density areas (EADAs) within UXO-16, which may represent munitions
- Secondary: Collect information for a Biological Assessment to protect key marine species and habitats during follow-up investigations and actions

WAA in the CERCLA Process



 The WAA is the initial, broad evaluation of the nature and extent of underwater munitions



^{*} Wide Area Assessment information also used in feasibility study, remedial action, and LTM

WAA Capabilities



WAA can:

- Identify areas of large concentrated munitions use/presence
- Verify the Conceptual Site Model
- Help divide a large munitions response area into smaller munitions response sites
- Help prioritize munitions response sites for follow-up investigation/action
- Provide key data for the feasibility study alternatives and costs, as well as the remedial action and associated long-term monitoring

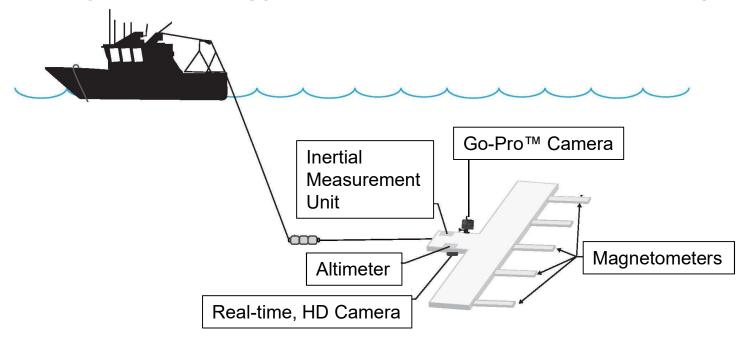
WAA does <u>not</u>:

- Identify individual or small areas of clustered munitions
- Characterize munitions constituents (MC)

Technology Description

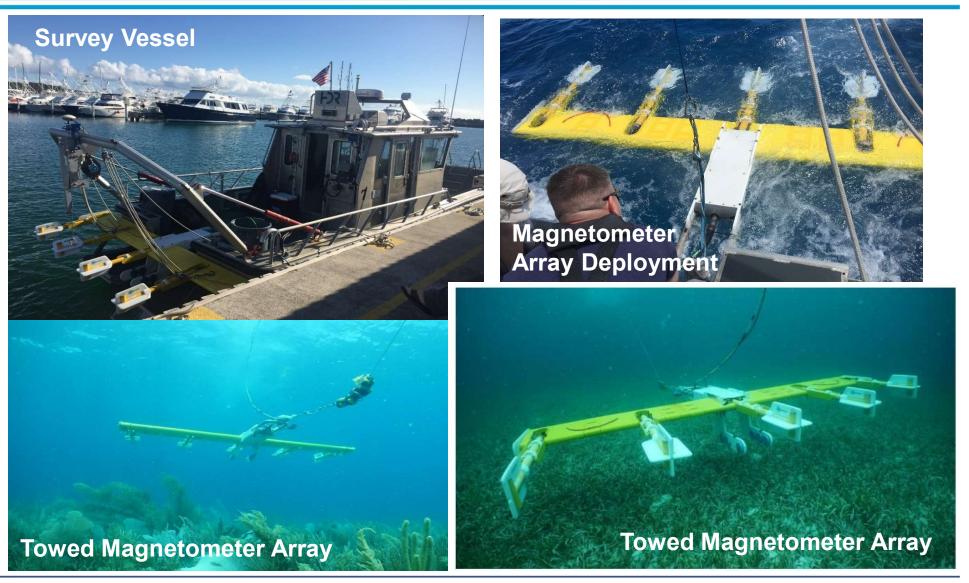


- Towed magnetometer array ("wing")
- Global positioning system for positional data
- Underwater video cameras for bottom surface features (bottom type, ecology, habitats, munitions, debris)



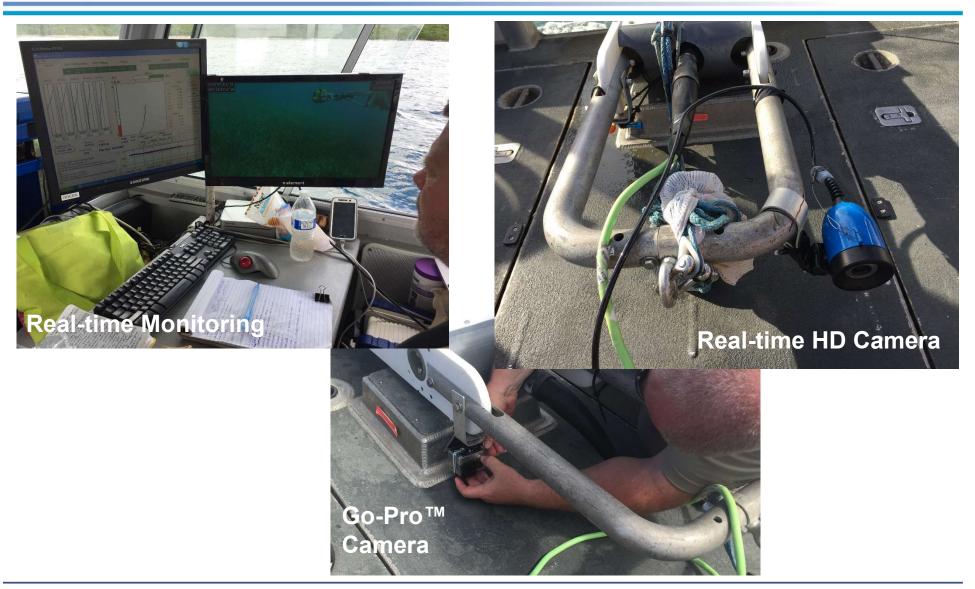
WAA Equipment





WAA Equipment

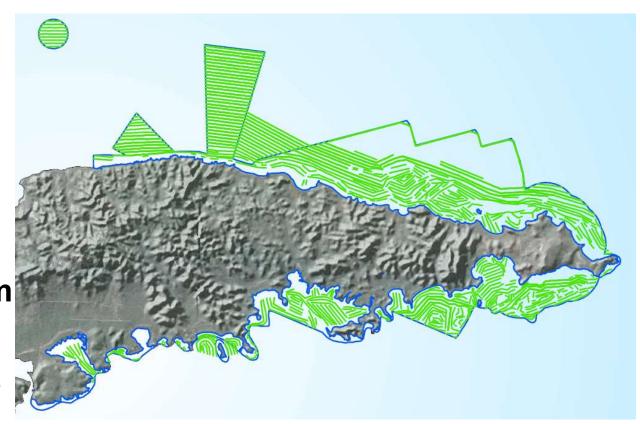




Data Collection



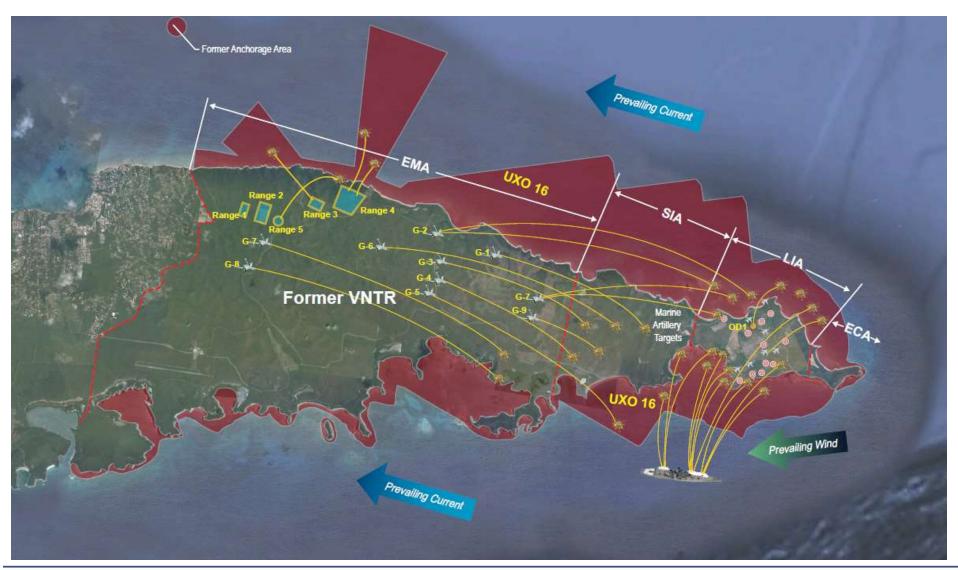
- Utilized Visual Sample Plan (VSP) for survey design
- 300-ft transect spacing (~5%)
- Wing towed ~3 ft above sea floor
- 208 miles of transects
- Water depths from
 ~3 ft to ~80 ft
- Continuous video along transects



Coordinates of munitions observed on seafloor

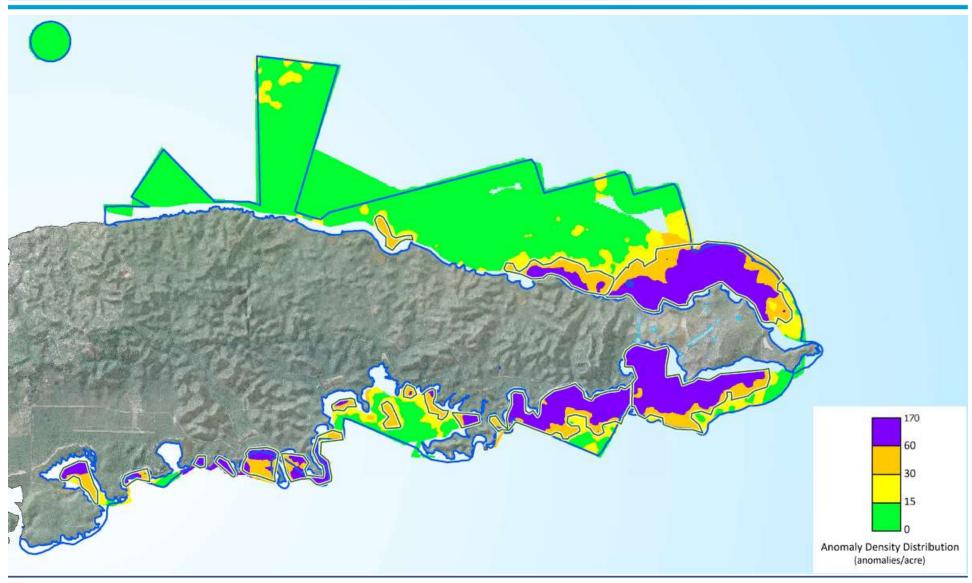
Conceptual Site Model





WAA Results





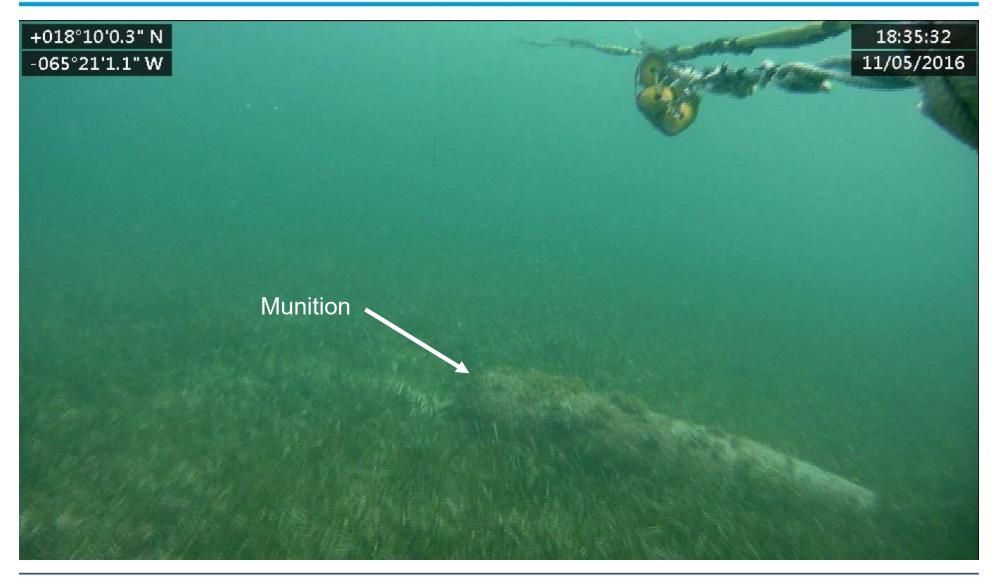
Munitions Proud on Seafloor





Munitions Proud on Seafloor





Munitions with Soft Corals





Protected Coral Species





Key Findings



- EADA distribution is generally consistent with Conceptual Site Model
- Several EADAs in unexpected areas (where recreational boats are anchored); may represent general trash and/or debris associated with recreational and/or commercial activities based on locations
- EADA distribution vs observations of proud munitions suggest most munitions are buried
- Video significantly enhances ability to prepare Biological Assessment

Lessons Learned/Summary



- Pre-WAA bathymetry and side-scan sonar survey help plan tow routes and avoid obstacles
- Use of forward facing/real-time video is necessary to avoid contact with bottom structures, such as coral
- Test the tow configuration in an open, sandy area
- Ensure tow vessel is compatible with water conditions
- Factor weather and mechanical delays into schedulethey will occur!!
- Consider boat/equipment security at mooring location
- Coordinate Instrument Verification Strip (IVS) and data collection locations to minimize boat transit time

Path Forward



- Update Conceptual Site Model
- Prepare programmatic (site-wide) biological assessment and associated protective protocols
 - Cost-effective/time-effective vs multiple, locationspecific biological assessments
- Subdivide and prioritize areas within UXO 16 for:
 - Focused investigations, potentially including additional WAA where EADAs intersect site boundary
 - Decisions
 - Actions

Test Questions



- Is the WAA purpose to Identify individual or small areas of clustered munitions? True or False
- Will the WAA help prioritize munitions response sites for follow-up investigation/action? True or False
- Will the WAA provide key data for the feasibility study alternatives and costs, as well as the remedial action and associated long-term monitoring? True or False



Points of Contact:

Email address/phone number available on global address list

• NAVFAC Atlantic: Kevin Cloe, Daniel Hood, Dan Waddill

Questions?

